CAUSTIC SPEECH UNANSWERED. [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE]
Washington, July 13.—Until the session was brought to an untimely end by the unseemly antics of "Pre-mier" Mills, the Committee of the Whole devoted the day to "picking up stitches" which had been dropped in the first consideration of the " Dark Lantern" Everything would have been disposed of if Mills had not tried to buildoze the minority. The belated items had been "passed over" at the request of the Demo-cratic members of the Ways and Means in order to allow them a little margin to trade on in order to obtain votes for other-items. Before the consideration of those items was begun, Mr. Tracey, of the Albany succeeded in having two amendments struck out which had been inserted on motion of Mr. Russell. of Massachusetts, and which placed certain aniline dyes and colors on the free list. As Mr. Tracey is an intimate friend of Mr. Cleveland, and Albany County is expected to roll up a big majority for the latter, the caucus abandoned Russell and "took up" with Tracy. Moreover certain Albany Democrats are largely interested in a manufactory of aniline and New-York is a "doubtful State," while Massachusetts is not, even with the sheepless shepherd from the Worcester District as the Democratic candidate for

The next item was the one placing iron and steel cetton ties on the free list. These ties are simply pieces of hoop iron of suitable length, with a slot in one entl and a buckle at the other end. Under the present law a duty of thirty-five per cent is imposed nd 28,000.000 pounds were imported last year. There was a brisk debate on the clause, which was bitterly opposed to Sowden (Dem.) and by Messrs. McKinley, Bayne, E. B. Taylor, J. D. Taylor, and Davis, of Massachusetts, on the Republican side. Major McKinley declared that the proposition was ie most indefensible one in the whole bill, for it was esigned to benefit a part of the people, while the benefits, if any, from all other items in the free list would be equally enjoyed by all the people. He argued that the duty on this should be the same as the duty on hoop fron -1 1-10 cents per pound.

Turner, of Georgia, made the best argument possible for free ties. Stewart, of the same State, showed the deepest solicitude for the colored laborers who make three-fourths of the cotton. Townshend shriched and shricked on the same side, and resented the epithet of " Doughface" which Bayne had applied to the Northern Democrats with stinging emphasis. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, in his speech frankly admitted that he is a free-trader.

Finally, McShane, the Nebraska Democrat, who is an officer and director of corporations which buy large quantities of hay in bales, moved to make the clause read "iron and steel hoops," a proposition to which the subjects of King Cotton joyfully assented, because it not only made cotton ties free, but struck another deadly blow in behalf of the British iron manufacturer and against the American manufacturers. But fro ore and pig fron must remain on the dutiable list. Virginia must be "saved" at all hazards. Under the operation of Democratic partisan influences the marity had agreed to restore cement, whiting, etc., to the dutiable list at a reduced rate, 10 per cent, and

They also imposed a duty of 12 1-2 per cent ad valorem on Paris green. On china, porcelain, etc. painted or otherwise decorated, the rate was increased from 45 per cent to 50 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Buchanan, of New-Jersey, was allowed to speak twenty-five minutes on the pottery schedule, and he showed that the reduction of duties would be nearly 50 per cent. He boldly charged, and nobody had the spirit to deny, that "the ingenious re-classification such a reduction possible without the knowledge of people in general was the work of a who wants to fill his own pockets" at the expense of the domestic manufacturers and consumers. Wilson, of West Virginia, tried to reply, and he in

turn was taken to task by General Goff, who

thoroughly exposed the ignorance of the Democratic

members of Ways and Means in respect to pottery The duties on filled and unfilled green and colored glass bottles were increased to one cent per pound, and the present rate on flint and lime glass bottles was allowed to stand. The rates on cylinder and crown glass, polished and unpolished, and on common window glass were increased by the caucus, but are still generally lower than the present rates. The increase of the proposed rates on common window glass were increased by the caucus, but are still generally lower than the present rates. The increase of the proposed rates on common window glass of the smaller sizes offered to Mr. Reed an opportunity for which he seemed to have been waiting with some impatience. He took the floor and delivered a brief but most caustic speech, in which he lashed the Democrats of Ways and Means without merey. He declared that they had repeatedly admitted that they were Free Traders, and had seemed to glory in the appellation. He declared, too, that they had political and political, but in no sense an economic measure, and that "they are using the laws of the United States" for political and partisan purposes. This charge, he said, had been repeatedly made in open House and not denied; to the charge that the saiendments adopted the said, had been repeatedly made in open House and not denied; to the charge that the saiendments adopted the said that he saiendments adopted the said that he saiendments adopted the said the saiendments adopted to smother these facts if he could do so.

MANNING THE NEW NAVY.

Washington, July 18.—The Secretary of the Navy has sent a cummunication to the senate in answer to a resolution introduced by Mr. Hale, showing the full complement of officers and men which will be required for the following new cruisers, gun-boats, monitoring the following new cruisers, gun-boats, and 406 enlisted men, total 347; Boston and 410 men, total 441; Philadelphia and San Francisco, each 31 officers and 359 men, total 59

said, had been repeatedly made in open House and not denied; to the obarge that the smendments adopted had a partisan origin and were designed to effect a partisan purpose, there had been no word of denial. No straightforward Repnesentative, like Mr. Breckingidge, of Arkansas, would deny—even in New-York—that he was a Free Trader.

Mr. Reed invited any Democratic supporter of the bill to deny his assertions, and all of the Free Traders with one accord remained dumb. From Bland, who flatily declared that he was in favor of "free lead of free anything else," to Breckinridge and Carlisle, of Kentucky, who now seek to masquerade as friends of American industries, they were silent.

THE ADMISSION OF WASHINGTON. WIT THE BIG TERRI ORY WITH 90,000 SQUARE MILES SHOULD COME IN.

Washington, July 18.-The Senate considered to day the bill for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Washington—to be composed of the present Territory of Washington and part of Idaho Territory When the reading of the bill was finished McCullom offered a substitute for it, confining the area of the new State to that of the present Territory of Washington. Mr. Stewart proceeded to address the Senate

favor of the bill. He said that Washington Territory proper had an area of 69,000 square miles, with bays and harbors (the finest in the world) coverin between three and four thousand square miles The lands surrounding these bays and harbors were covered with the finest timber. There was a vast area of agricultural lands on the eastern side of the Cascade Mountains. These lands produced every variety of crop. The Territory was growing fast and should at the earliest possible moment be allowed to take the place of a State. The only controverted point in the bill was as to the inclusion within the new State of a portion of Idaho, the portion known as North Idaho or the Pan-Handle. He stated the

reasons why the annexation should take place.

In response to a question by Mr. Blair he stated that the area of the Pan-Handle of Idaho was about 25,000 square miles; that the area of the pro-posed State (including the Pan-Handle) would be out 90,000 square miles; and that the area of the Territory of Idaho (with the Pan-Handle cut off) would be about 60,000 square miles.

Mr. Stewart read a large number of resolutions, letters and statements in support of the annexation of North Idaho, and said that nature had made those four counties (which are in the Columbia basin) part of Washington; but that in view of the sugges non that a majority of their people were opposed to the annexation, the bill provided for submitting the question to them—they being the only people inter-

without action on the bill the Senate proceeds the consideration of executive business, and at adjourned.

FULLER'S CONFIRMATION ALMOST CERTAIN. Washington, July 18 (Special).—The nomination of Melville W. Fuller to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will probably be confirmed to-morrow if the matter is not made a party question, and there is no indication at present that it will be. Not more, perhaps, than a dozen votes will be east against Mr. Fuller. The Republican members of the Judiciary Committee are expected to follow the lead of Mr. Edmunds and vote for rejection. Mr. Evarts is reported as having said that "such places," referring to the Chief Justiceship, "should be conferred only upon acknowledged leaders in the profession," thereby mating very plainly that he does not consider Mr. Fuller either a "leader," or fit to fill the office of Chief Justice. Other members of the Judiciary Committee. however, will base their objections to Mr. Fuller, it is said, not so much on personal grounds, or because they think Mr. Fuller deficient in legal acquirements, they take Mr. Puller denoted in legal acquirements, but because they deny that a Democrat can give the Constitution that loyal construction that it calls for, without at the same time violating his party's principles. Even if it should be made a party question, there are certain to be two or three Republican Senators whose votes, added to those of the Democratic Senators, will insure Mr. Fuller's confirmation.

TO REGULATE TELEGRAPHS. Washington, July 18.-Senator Platt was authorized

"The Old Oaken Backet, The Iron-bound Backet, The Mess-covered Bucket," is very likely the one that has convoyed poisons to your sys-tem from some old well whose waters have become contami-uated from sewers, vanits, or percelation from the soil. To eradicate these poisons from the system and save yourself a speil of malaria, typhoid or billens fever and to keep the liver, kidneys and lungs in a healthy and vigorous condition, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the greatest blood purifier of the aze.

to-day by the Senate Committee on Interstate Com ner bill, subjecting the telegraph companies to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commis-sion and regulating their operations in much the same way as the Interstate Commerce law regulates the affairs of the railroads.

HOW MILLS DID NOT SAVE FIVE MINUTES. THE SPLENETIC "PREMIER" WASTES MUCH TIME-WHY DID HE DO IT?-THE LABOR

COMMITTEE SHUT OUT. Washington, July 18 (Special).-The time was 3:30 p. m. From the beginning of to-day's session "Premier" Mills had exhibited the greatest eagerness to push the "Dark Lantern" bill through the Committee of the Whole at the earliest possible moment. Several times he had impatiently remarked: "I want to hurry this thing along," and " this thing," had been "hurried along," the Republicans offering no factious opposition whatever. Among the important items to be considered was the duty on leaf for cigar wrappers, commercially known as Sumatra leaf. This item was reached at 3:25 p. m., and Mr. La Follette, of Wis-consin, obtained the floor to offer an amendment, made

necessary by evasions of the duty under the present law. He showed that the farmers in nine Northern States are engaged in raising cigar leaf, with which the Sumatra leaf, raised where three crops mature in a year, and where wages are 7 to 10 cents per day, comes in direct competition. By dishonest means the im-porters of this tobacco are enabled to evade the law and they are rapidly driving Northern farmers out of the business. Mr. La Folicite's amendment to guard against fraudulent importations was rejected by a solid Democratic vote. He then desired to speak minutes to the caucus amendment which was to restore the duty of 75 cents per pound on unstemme leaf, which the "Dark Lantern" Committee had cut down to 35 cents per pound, but he was curtly refused an opportunity to do so by the "Premier," who moved that the Committee rise and limit debate. Once in the House he moved that all debate close in one minute.

Messrs. Reed and McKinley appealed to him to make the time five minutes to allow Mr. La Follette to conclude his argument.

I won't do it, take one minute or nothing," exclaimed the peevish Texan, in true plantation style. He would not listen to Mr. Reed or Major McKinley, who assured him that he would save time by yielding to La Follette's reasonable request. On Mills's demand for the previous question, the Republicans, who did not choose to be buildozed, declined to vote, and Mills found himself forty votes short of a quorum. He demanded the yeas and nays, and in respons mild appeals that he yield, he yelled: "I won't yield any longer, my courtesy has been abused by the other side of the House." The roll was called and when the vote was announced, twenty-five minutes had been expended to save five minutes, and no quorum had voted.

The Republicans renewed their fruitless appeals The "Premier was as discourteous and, if possible more stubborn than ever. At last, in a frenzy, he moved that the House adjourn. This was carried on a division, and then Major Warner demanded a record vote, which was ordered. By this time the frantic Premier" had been made to understand that a previous order of the House had provided for a recess from p. m. till 8 p. m., when the session was to be resumed

order of the House had provided for a recess from 5 p. m. till 8 p. m., when the session was to be resumed to consider bills from the Labor Committee.

He found himself in a trap. There was nothing left for him to do except to have a call of the House or to submit to the consequences of his own arbitrary conduct and obtain votes enough for an adjournment. The latter alternative was chosen, and thus seventy-five minutes of the day session were wasted, while the Labor Committee was deprived of an evening session, which was to be devoted to the bills in the interest of workingmen, including the one which passed the Republican Senate yesterday, to provide for judicial action upon the eight-hour claims. The Democrats seemed rather glad of this opportunity to postpone, and thus endanger the pasage of that measure, and the workingmen may thank them alone for to-day's action. But "Premier" Mills may have been inspired in part by another motive. It is understood that after the strong appeals of the New-England, New-York, and Pennsylvania leaf tobacco growers and their protest against the proposed reduction on unstemmed leaf. Colonel Mills wrote a strong letter, which was printed, in which he declared that the committee would not recede from its position. It is also whisperred that Mr. La Follette desired to have the letter read in the House, and to show that the committee did back down in consequence of strong representations to the effect that the reduction would seriously endanger Democratic prospects in Connecticut this year, and would have an injurious effect on the party in New-York and Wisconsin. Of course, the "Premier" would be glad to smother these facts if he could do so.

441; Philadelphia and San Francisco, each 31 officers and 340 men, total 371; Yorktown, Concord and Bennington, each 17 officers and 194 men, total 311; Petrel, 14 officers and 131 men, total 145; dynamite Petrel, 14 officers and 131 men, total 143, dynamic cruiser Vesuvius, 6 officers and 70 men, total 76; first-class torpedo boat, 4 officers and 18 men, total 22; Puritan, 25 officers and 196 men, total 221; Miantonomah, Amphritrite and Terror, each 23 officers and 177 men, total 200; Monadnock, 23 officers and 180 men, total 203; Texas, 30 officers and 400 men, total 430; Maine, 30 officers and 444 men, total 474.

THE WISCONSIN TIMBER FRAUDS.

Washington, July 18 (Special).—The task of the special committee of the Senate which investigated the timber frauds perpetrated upon Indians by a certain lumber company in collusion with employes of the Land Office has come to a close. The testimony offered by witnesses has fully established the truth of the charges originally published in these dispatches. Worse than that, the report of Special Agent Marcum, whom the Land Office sent out to investigate the whole matter, has confirmed in every particular the allegations made by ex-Governor Pound, of Wisconsin.

Marcum's report is the more valuable, since he cannot be accused of any bias. He is an appointee of the present Administration, having been recommended for the office he holds by Senator Beck, of Kentucky. latter and his friends, naturally, are much incensed at Marcum's action, and accuse him of having been "bought up," though it would be difficult to say who furnished the money. The report of the special committee will probably be written by its charman, Mr. Chandler, and be ready within a week or two.

THE NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION. DISCUSSING INDETERMINATE SENTENCES - HAND LABOR ADVOCATED.

Boston, July 18.-The session of the Prison Reform Association this morning was devoted to discussion. Warden Hatch, of the Michigan State Prison, at Jackson, doubted whether the time had come for indeterminate sentences. Nothing can really be done for the improvement of prisoners unless the Christian religion is taken into the prison. He would have every prisoner work so that he would be mentally and physically tired every night.

Warden Patten, of Jeffersonville, Ind., said that chaplains and professors know nothing about taking care of prisoners. They have all the theory and the wardens have all the practice. He did not believe in indeterminate sentences. Prisoners can be made

trustworthy. Dr. Biers, of Columbus, Ohio, said that his experience was that indeterminate sentences were helpful toward reform. Prison officers know better than judges when prisoners can best be discharged.

Warren F. Spaulding, of Massachusetts, stated that crime against persons and property is not increasing in this State as fast as the population, but crimes against public order have increased over 100 per cent in the last nine years. The great problem

per cent in the last nine years. The great problem is not to reform thieves and burglars, but to reform drunkards.

Mr. Smead, of Toledo, Ohio, defended the Ohio prison laws as the best in any State. They have the definite sentence, the indefinite sentence, the parole law and the law for habitual criminals.

This evening a paper was presented by Richard Vaux, president of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, upon the present prison systems and their effect on society and the criminal. For murder, arson and burglary and obstructing railroads so that life is lost or put in peril and permanent injuries to Individuals result therefrom, the penalty should be death.

RELLY TURNED OVER TO THE MARSHAL.

Patrick Kelly, the sailor charged with murdering his shipmates, Parry and Chapman, on the English steamship Erin, on July 9, while at sea, was handed over yeaterday by United States Commissioner Osborne to the keeping of the United States Marshal. The Commissioner said that the testimony elicited was sufficient to sustain the charge of murder. As the crime, however, occurred outside the jurisdiction of the United States, it becomes necessary that the accused be committed to the custedy of the United States Marshal until proceedings shall be certified to by the Secretary of State for action by the executive branch of the Government. The Marshal forwarded the papers in the case to Washington last evening. KELLY TURNED OVER TO THE MARSHAL. papers in the case to Washington last evening.

Kinney Bros. Special Favours.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

WEST-BOUND RATES UNCHANGED.

ATTITUDE OF THE "500" LINE EXPLAINED-THE PIGURES OF DIFFERENT ROUTES. The condition of west-bound freight rates remains unchanged and despite persistent rumors of new

cutting nothing tangible can be reached. The Broadway rail and lake agents are zealous in running down the occasional reports of fresh irregularities, but they have found nothing to warrant changing the current rates. In some directions the feeling unquestionably favors a stiffening of tariffs. The "Soo" line, which has been accused of a large share in the recent demoralization, has taken an attitude of harmony on any suggestion of an advance.

General Eastern Agent Skinner, of the Canadian Pacific, the principal link in the "Soo" route, said yesterday: "We are not a 'high tariff' company but we are perfectly willing to co-operate in any raising of rates. We do not claim that there is money in the 60-cent rate to St. Paul, Minneapolis and common points and we would be glad to advance it. There is no weakening at all in our position. Our route is practically an all-rail line, for the journey to New-London by water is trifling in distance and takes but a few hours. Now, we have no lake route in cor nection with our railroad such as the other roads with which we compete have, and consequently we are compelled to make our rail rates with some regard to this lake and rail competition. The regular rail rate to the Northwest on first class is 91 cents; the lake and rail rate is 50 cents and our rate is 60 cents. The rail and lake routes are responsible for the low rates and if they advance their tariff we are perfectly willing to put ours up. Let these partly water lines put their rate up to 70 cents, say, on first-class and we will gladly make our rate 80 cents and this would give the other all-rail lines a margin for a good advance in their tariff. We are prepared to fol-low such an advance in rail and lake rates as soon

as we can get the printed tariffs out." The following shows the different rates by all rail. by rail and lake and by the "Soo" line in the orde as given on the different classes: First class, all rail, 91 cents per 100 pounds, rail and lake 50 cents, "Soo" line 60 cents; second class, 75, 44 and 50; third class, 64, 37 and 40; fourth class, 46, 28 and 30; fifth class, 36, 22 and 24; sixth class, 29, 18 and 20 cents.

THE WESTERN PASSENGER SITUATION: The troubles of the Western roads as far passenger rates are concerned are practically unchanged although there is a faint prospect of difficulties being ultimately adjusted in that department of the traffic. Commissioner Pierson, of the Trunk Line Association, said yesterday: "As far as I am informed, only the Baltimore and Ohio and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads among the trunk lines have resumed the sale of passenger tickets over the Chicago and Alton road, and I do not think that the action of those two lines will have any great effect upon the general situation. The official of the Baltimore and Ohlo resumed the sale of tickets by this route on account of the action taken by some of their competitors, members of the Central Traffic Association, and because they did not deem it advisable to pursue a different policy on that portion of their line which is east of Pittsburg from that which they had in operation west of that point. These arrangements are individual in their character and it is not probable that the action of one or two lines will materially affect the situation."

The passenger agents of the trunk lines will confer with representatives of the Central Traffic Association at Cresson Springs, Penn., to-day. George A. Daniels vice-chairman, will head the delegates of the Central Traffic Association and Chairman Pierson, of the Passenger Agents, will marshal the latter body. The principal subject of debate will be the payment of commissions on passenger business.

POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE NOT CAPTURED The recognized organ of the "bear" faction in Wall Street seems to be as unfortunate in its facts when it occasionally makes a diversion in the way of bulling a property as it is when it seeks to produce depression. It stated vesterday that "the announcement is made that the New-York Central Railroad has made a contract by which it acquires right of way for its trains" over the Poughkeepsie Bridge. This was said to head off "the plans of the Pennsylvania for invading New-England territory." Charles C. Clarke, first vice-president of the New-York Central, said yesterday that he was ignorant of any such con-tract or of any negotiations looking to one and he thought that he would be likely to hear of a transaction of that nature. "I don't know what good the bridge would do us," he went on. "We haven't got any connection with it and it runs above our tracks at a height so great as almost to make the structure invisible. I don't think such a contract would shut the Pennsylvania out of New-England. for my impression is that the laws of the State require an independent bridge company to extend equal facilities to all roads on the same terms. In any event the Railroad Commissioners would undoubtedly hold that the bridge must be free of access to all railroads." An officer of the bridge company said that its charter placed all railroads on the same footing.

ARGUING THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE'S CASE. W. R. Foster, counsel for the Produce Exchange has just sent to the Interstate Commerce Commission ers his brief or summary of argument in support of the complaint of the Exchange against the principal railroad companies. He holds that the railroad com-panies have and are discriminating against New-York

"A lower rate to the seaboard upon American products exported than the inland tariff rate is wrong and cannot be maintained, because it is an unjust discrimination under Section 2 of the Interstate Commerce act; it gives an undue or unreasonable preference of advantage, as is forbidden by Section 3 to some perons and localities handling American products, subjects all scaboard consignees and merchants to corresponding undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage; it violates the long and short haul clause of the act to permit the projection of the long line indefinitely beyond the seaboard; public policy forbids that inland export rates shall be lower than inland tariff rates.

In conclusion counsel claims the Commission should require that through export be always made by adding the going or agreed ocean rates to the inland tariff rate.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE HARLEM ROAD. The New-York and Harlem Railroad has placed in operation a drawing room car service between New-York and Pittsfield by way of the Boston and Albany road. It gives an express service between this city and Chatham for the first time in the history of the road, the train leaving New-York at 3:45 p. m. and arriving in Chatham at 7:10 p. m. New equipment is being rapidly supplied on the Harlem road and other improvements will be adopted with a view to developing the beautiful country along its route which is already attracting the attention of wealthy New-York-ers as a place for summer homes.

THE PENNSYLVANIA IN A NEW DISPUTE. Pittsburg, July 18 (Special).—The Pennsylvania and Turtle Creek Valley Railroads have entered into a bitter legal controversy. The latter road is to be built by George Westinghouse and other stockholders of the Philadelphia Gas Company. It is to connect the Murraysville gas district with the Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghlogheny roads at Port Perry on the Monongahela River, there-by crossing the Pennsylvania property at WalPs Station, where the latter road is now building the most complete yards in the country. They are to be over a mile long and are to replace the yards in this city, so that through freight will pass around and not through Pittsburg. The connection between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis roads will be made via. the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston from a point below Pittsburg to Port Perry. The Pennsylvania road will apply for an injunction in a few days.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO EARNINGS. Baltimore, July 18.—The following statement shows the earnings and expenses of the Baltimore and Ohio

Railroad for June, 1888, as compared with June, 1887 (June, 1888, approximated): Earnings—1887, \$1,641,396; 1888, \$1,711,070; increase, \$69,683. Expenses—1887, \$1,230,413; 1888, \$1,256,400; increase, 925,987. Net-1887, \$410,983; 1888, \$454,679; in-Earnings and expenses for the nine months of the

fiscal year 1887-8, compared with the same months of the fiscal year 1886-7 June, 1888, approximated). Earnings—1887, \$14.907.271; 1888, \$14.905.829; in-crease, \$58,558. Expenses—1887, \$10.620.066; 1888, \$10.923,339; increase. \$303,273. Net—1887, \$287, 205; 1888, \$4,043,190; decrease, \$244,715.

TWO SOUTHERN ROADS PROBABLY TO BE SOLD. Richmond, Va., July 18 (Special).—It is learned here to-day that the Richmond and Alleghany and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroads will be sold in a few weeks. Both roads are in the hands of receivers appointed by the City Circuit Court of Richmond, and no doubt true that the owners of the Newport s and Mississippi Valicy line will purchase both

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Des Moines, Iowa, July 18 .- Attorneys for the Rock Island and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroads are taking depositions with reference to an in-City, at the petition of these two roads, which are incor- also prevented and overcome by it-

porated under State laws. The Attorney-General has moved that it be dissolved, and the railroad attorneys are endeavoring to find out by these depositions how the Railroad Commissioners go to work to determine what is a reasonable rate. They are trying to show that the Commissioners did not make sufficient examination to justify them in fixing the rates as low as they did.

examination will be continued several days.

Philadelphia, July 18 (Special).—The new bonds of the Perklomen Railroad will be listed at the Stock Exchange in Friday. The bonds have all been signed and sealed. and those intended for English security-holders were shipped abroad to-day. With the listing of these bonds shipped abroad to-day. the reorganization of the Reading Railroad and its affili ated companies will be finished.

Reading Railroad reports the shipments of anthra cite coal over its lines last week as 144,421 tons, a decrease of 23,307 tons, compared with the same week last year. For the year to date the shipments amount to 3,533,705 tons, against 4,270,749 in the same time last year.

The department of engineering of the Pennsylvania Railroad has just been instructed to finish up all the worl begun last year and partially completed, but to undertake There was a long conference to-day at the Philadel

phia and Reading offices between President Roberts and First Vice-President Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Rail road, and President Corbin and First Vice-President Mc Leod, of the Reading. It is understood that important matters relative to freight and coal business were dis

Chicago, July 18.-There was no revival of the was on dressed beef rates to-day, and yet no overtures hav been made looking toward a restoration of peace. The Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines continue to take bust Vehicle of the Chicago and Atlantic and the Eric adhere to their differential rate of 6 cents. The latter are receiving no dressed beef ship. ments, however, for which they are duly thankful. They will hold the rate at the present figures until their competitors give notice of an advance, when they will also put up their rates, still preserving their differentials. The rate on pig lead was further reduced to 17 cents per

Montreal, July 18 (Special) .- At the annual meeting of shareholders of the Southeastern Railway Company to-day the following were elected directors for the ensuing year: Sir George Stephen, Bart., Sir Donald Smith, R. B. T. Furber, T. G. Shaugnessy, T. A. McKinno Charles Drinkwater, A. B. Chaffee and B. B. Smalley.

MISS DAVENPORT SINGLE AGAIN. JUSTICE BARRETT GRANTS HER A DIVORCE FROM EDWIN W. PRICE.

It was announced yesterday that Justice Barrett had on June 8, just prior to his departure for Europe, granted to Fanny Davenport Price a decree of abso lute divorce from her husband, Edwin W. Price. granting of the decree has been kept secret at the request of Miss Davenport, who was extremely sensitive to the comments that were naturally made when the news of the divorce proceedings were made public. The case has attracted a great deal of curiosity and attention from the peculiar circumstances connec with the marriage, and the prominent position of Miss Davenport in the theatrical world.

When Mr. Price and Miss Davenport began about eleven years ago to discover that affection had sprung up between them, he was her leading man, and the husband of a pleasing juvenile actress who played under her maiden name, Emma Baker. Although Miss Baker was speedily convinced that she had lost her husband's love, she for a long time refused to give him his freedom. It is believed she finally received \$5,000 to obtain a divorce. Nearly all who were familiar with the conditions antecedent to Miss Daven port's marriage to Mr. Price felt reasonably sure that it would not be a lasting arrangement. should have endured as long as it did has been a sur prise to many. Shortly after their marriage, Mr. Price gave up acting, except when "Oliver Twist" was presented, when he played Bill Sikes, and assumed the business management of his wife's tour.

The relations of the couple were perfectly harmonious till the beginning of this year when Mr. Price returned from Paris where he had gone to make the fina arrangements for "La Tosca." Soon after this, it became pretty generally known that they were living separately, and though Mr. Price continued to attend to the management of "La Tosca" during its run at the Broadway Theatre, it was understood that this was simply a business arrangement. Immediately after the conclusion of that engagement, Miss Davenafter the conclusion of that engagement, miss pavenport instituted divorce proceedings, which were not
opposed by Mr. Price. It is reported that all the
profits made by Miss Davenport and Mr. Price were
equally divided. Miss Davenport is now playing on
the Pacific Slope. There have been rumors that she
was likely again to venture into matrimony with her
leading-man, Melbourne McDowell, but these were
strenuously denied by Miss Davenport. Ex.Judge
A. J. Dittenhoofer was the plaintiff's counsel. The
decree was entered on the report of George Putnam
Smith. referce.

AFTER THOSE FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS. The Supreme Court room in which Justice O'Brien held hambers yesterday was full of colored people interested in a suit in which two factions of the Southern Beneve-lent League were the litigants. The society has 1,300 members and was organized in May, 1886, for benevolent members and was organized in May, 1830, for bonevoient purposes. Its president ever since its organization, Thomas C. Jarrott, was nominated for re-election last May, but a faction opposed to him named James W. Alexander for the position and a bitter contest ensued. Jarrott was

for the position and a bitter contest ensued. Jarrott was declared elected, but his opponents charged fraud.

Alexander and fifteen of his followers withdrew, organized a new society under the old name, which they had incorporated, and claiming to be the original organization demanded the books and money from the treasurer of the old one, which were refused. The fund now amounts to about \$4,000. The incorporated society then obtained from the Supreme Court an injunction restraining Jarrott and the other officers from claiming to be officials of the organization and from drawing any of the mency in the bank. Argument was heard yesterday on a motion to continue the injunction. The decision was reserved.

Daniel P. Ingraham, Dr. Cyrus Edson and Edward C. Sheehy were appointed yesterday by Justice O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, commissioners to conduct an investigation before a Sheriff's jury in regard to the sanity of gation before a Sheriff's jury in regard to the sanity of Meritz Trauman, who is now in an asylum in Bonn, Prussia, having been taken thither several years ago from the Bioomingdale Asylum. This action was taken on the petition of August Rutter, who says that Trauman has money in bank and bonds. Rutter declares that he has been taking dare of the alleged lunatic for some time, and has expended \$5,000 in doing so.

The Suburban Rapid Transit Company has obtained the property of the Supergree Court, a certificar.

from Justice O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, a certiorari from Justice D'Brien, of the Supreme Court, a terroriem of the review of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments in imposing a tax on its property at a valuation of \$653,100. The company claims that the valuation should be \$73,000, and asserts that its total earnings last year were \$55,997 90, while its operating expenses were \$62,321 57, exclusive of

to accept forty cents on the dollar for their claims, the receiver, Francis O. Boyd, was authorized by an order made by Justice O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, to transfer the property in his hands to the firm in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

COURT CALENDARS-TO-DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—TO-DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before O'Brien, J.—Nos.
14. 64, 72, 73, 93, 101, 111, 116, 125, 127, 159, 157, 158, 160,
171, 169, 173, 188, 199, 199, 192, 193.

SUPREME COURT—GREREAL TERM—Becess.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Ingraham, J.—Adjourned notil Friday, July 20,
ham, S.—Motion calendar
called at 10,30 a.m. Probate of the wills of Margaret Mecabe, 10 a.m.; Henry T. Grancap, 10,30 a.m.; Mary E.
Waters, Sol Smith, Caroline Rile, 11 a.m.

SUPREMOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before O'German, J.—
No day calendar.

COMMON FIRES.—SPECIAL TRAM—Before Van Hoesen, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON FIRES.—SPECIAL TRAM—Before Van Hoesen, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON FIRES.—SPECIAL TRAM—Before Van Hoesen, J.

No day calendar. -No day calendar.

CITY COURT-GENERAL TERM-Adjourned until August 6.
COURTOF GENERAL SESSIONS-FART L-Before Recorder
Smyth and Assistant District Attorney Goff.—Nos. 1 to 52

ST. LOUIS SECURES ANOTHER PRIZE. at is understood that "Billy" McGiory, one of the vilest ruffians that ever disgraced this city, has sold out the place called "Armory Hall," where all law, decency and order were constantly violated, and intends to start a theatre in St. Louis. A city that rejoices and exuits over the presence of a Democratic National Convention ne doubt will receive Mr. McGiory with onen arms. It is conting the receive Mr. McGlory with open arms. It is certain that New-York can well spare him.

A WOMAN RIDING THEOUGH THE SKY. A large number of people assembled in and about the Washington Park Baseball Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, to witness a balloon ascension by Madame Carlotta, the wife of Professor Carl Myers. Professor Myers managed the ascension, and a successful start was made shortly after 5 o'clock. The balloon rose to a height of about 1,000 feet and moved rapidly to the northwest over Brooklyn and this city. It was watched with interest by many persons on the Bridge. About an hour after the start a successful descent was made at Seacaucus, N. J.

strength into the nervous organism is to insure its tranquility, provided causes of unhealthful excitement are avoided. A medicinal tonic that-like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters-commands the unqualified sanction of the healing profession, and which institutes a general reform in a bilious, dyspeptic and debilitated condition of the system, is surely entitled to a careful trial by intelligent people, capable of forming a due estimate of a medicine. from emphasic and often recorded professional evidence in its behalf. Not only are the nerves and stomach in-vigorated by the Bitters, but the system is also endowed with unwonted power of resistance to influences in air, water or daily avocation subversive of health. Promijunction issued against the Iowa Railroad Commissioners, stopping them from enforcing the new schedule of rates. The injunction was granted by Judge Fairall, of Iowa petent safeguard. Rheumátism and kidney troubles are

PIONEER DAY AT MARIETTA. ORATIONS BY SENATOR DANIEL AND GEN-

ERAL EWING. WORK OF SOUTHERN STATESMEN IN THE NORTH

WEST-TRADITIONS OF EARLY DAYS-BRAVERY OF THE WOMEN ON THE FROM-TIER.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,] Marfetta, Ohio, July 18.-A violent summer rain

did not prevent an audience of 3,000 or 4,000 persons gathering in the Centennial Auditorium this afterno to listen to an oration from Senator Daniel, of Virginia. The Senator has a smoothly-shaven, cleancut face, with features that suggest those of Dante. While he was speaking, Senator Sherman came on the stage and took a seat between Governor and Mrs Foraker, chatting with them easily and pleasantly. A good many people who have lent willing ears to the rumors about a breach between Sherman and Foraker have scanned with close scrutiny the actions of the two men, but the most searching critic can see no surface indication of the existence of ill-feeling Senator Daniel has a fine, deep, musical voice. held his audience spell-bound with the music of his words. He discarded the oft-told story of the settle ment of the Northwest and dwelt at length upon the unbeaten paths of history. He said that the scene enacted here one hundred years ago, when Arthur St. Clair was inducted into office with the new settlers grouped about him in a leafy bower, with the ordinance of 1787 for a constitution, was a picture worthy a frame of diamonds and gold and was a grander drams than any ever seen in the white temples of the Greeks or Romans. The Marietta colonists were the pilgrims of the great West. took the rest of the country three-quarters of a century to catch up with the flag flung to the breeze at Marietta, in 1788. When the immortal ordinance of Marietta, in 1788. When the immortal ordinance of 1787, excluding slavery, became their fundamental He gave Jefferson high credit for drafting the laws providing for religious liberty in Virginia, two years before the pioneers came to Ohio. In some respects Senator Daniel's speech was meant

for an off-set to that of Senator Evarts, in that it ascribed most of the present glory of the great West to the wisdom and patriotism of Southern statesmen.

The Senator called attention to Salmon P. Chase's tatement that the Northwest Territory belonged to the United States and was held in trust by Congress for the common good, and said that it was not consistent with the facts. Virginia had a good title to the Northwest Territory, resting on the royal charter, an admission in the ordinance of 1787 and the right of conquest. He quoted Garfield's eulogy of George Rogers Clark, and claimed that his travels in the West fixed Virginia's title. This part of Senator Danel's speech has been criticised and will bear careful reading, for it is both interesting and instructive.

In the evening Governor and Mrs. Foraker held a large reception at the Centennial Auditorium. The celebration closes on Thursday, which is Ohio Day. The speakers will be Senator Sherman, Governor For-aker, ex-Governor Foster, General W. H. Gibson, General C. H. Grosvenor, Attorney-General D. K. Watson, General James Robinson, Secretary of State; Lieutenant-Governor Lyon and J. C. Lee.

Pioneer Day at the Centennial was devoted to an informal reception, which brought together a large number of white-haired men and women. The exercises began with the presentation of a gavel to Gen eral Thomas Ewing, by Governor Foraker. The Gov-ernor made a happy speech. General Ewing was in-troduced by George M. Woodbridge, who eulogized his father. General Ewing wore a cluster of buckeye in his button-hole, and used a chair lavishly trimmed with buckeyes. His audience was a splendid one, and had in it the greatest number of descendants of the colonists who came to Ohio in 1787 that could be

We assemble here with the representatives of the Commonwealths of Virginia and New-York, who gave the Northwest Territory to the Republic, and of those young and powerful States formed of it, to commemorate the glorious and beneficed event. But many of us have come with more than the general interest of Amer-ican patriots in the ocasion. We are the descendants of that immortal band through whose enterprise, courage, statesmanship and love of their fellow-man this wilderness was settled and the foundations of the new Re ness was settled and the foundations of the new Re-public laid. Probably no large migrations of men occur without a special Divine purpose and direction. The landing on Plymouth Rock of the broken remnants of that stern and God-fearing democracy who smote the first Charles and were smitten by the second, fore-ordained the separation of the colonists from the crown. the separation of the conducts this movement the Divine purpose apparently was to open the great continent to settlement of the oppressed and hardy poor, not only of the colonies, but also of and hardy poor, not only of the colonies, but also of and hardy poer, not only of the colonies, but also of Europe, where each family could dwell under its own vine and fig-tree; to found new States in that liberty and equality for which Sidney died, and which Jefferson pro-claimed in the Declaration of Independence; and through the influence of such new States to establish popular government through ut the Republic, and in throughout the world.

The curse of land monopoly had blighted most of the

ware, Lord Baltimore, Lord Fairfax, and others, covered vast domains of the best lands and had been sold gen-erally in large tracts to wealthy holders. This evil was erally in large tracts to wealthy holders. This evil was being perpetuated in many States by laws of primogeniture and entail, and by limiting suffrage and offices to freeholders, thus establishing as far as practicable a landed aristocracy. A second curse was slavery—the twin and ally of land monopoly; both operating to destrade labor; both repelling immigration of poor white men; both enemies of democratic-republican government. That was a hard saying of Judge Taney in the Dred Scott case that in the outnion of those who formed and Scott case that in the opinion of those who formed and ratified the Federal Constitution 'black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect." It shocked and angered the North. The declaration was too broad, but if limited to the great majority of the people, it was sadly true. There were among our fore-tathers many political disciples of Milton, Russell and Algernon Sidney, who worshipped Liberty and were ready to die in her cause. Of such were the men of the Ohlo Company. The Ordinance of '87, for which the world is indebted largely to the Marietta Colony, stands first and pre-eminent among free institutions of govern-ment. All the great fundamental propositions of civil and religious liberty now recognized as the American Magna Charta are declared therein, not merely for the government of the Territory, but also for the six States to be formed therefrom, and for a perpetual covenant between those States and all of their sisters. These guarantees found no place in the Federal Constitution until four years after the passage of the Ordinance, when they were incorporated among the first ten amendments. In that ordinance the union of the States is declared to be indissoluble. The failure to assert a similar provision in the Constitution of the United States left the door ajar for secession, and led to the great Rebellion. And at last the constitutions of all the slave States, and the Federal Constitution itself, has adopted from that ordinance the first words of prolibition of slavery ever put in an American Constitution. "There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servictude otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

The ploneers of the Ohio Company were thus the architects of the Republic. They have led into the Union fourteen States, free,born, which never were the collar of colonial subjection, never had a landed aristocracy, or derived title to an acre from the crown, or had a slave, or a religious, land, or mon y qualification for office or suffrage; and which have limiterated by their benign and orderly rule throughout their history the priceless value of a government by the people.

The lives of many of the Pioneers have been published, and of others may still be told from family records and traand of others may still be told from family records and traditions. As a body they were men such as rarely, if ever,
united in so small a community. For myself I have but a
few words to say of my grandparents who settled here.
Broken in fortune by a military service which extended
from the campaign against Quebec, a year before the Deciration of Independence to the close of the War of the Revclution, Lleutenant George Ewing removed with his family
from Cumberland County, New-Jersey, to West Liberty, in the pan-handle" of Virginia, where he made a temporary home a year before the first settlement at Marietta. Here my father. Thomas Ewing, was born, December 28, 1789. Three years later my grandparents with their seven children and all their worldly possessions floated down in dug-ours to one of the blockhouses on Campus Martius. Here tarrying briefly, they joined a colony which built and occupied the stockade at the mouth of Olive Green Creek, on the Muskingham, a mile or two above where the pretty town of Beverly new stands. I once visited the graveyard of that little garrison, and read this inscription carved by my grandfather on a sandstone which he erected over the body of one of his comrades: "Here lies the body of Thomas Sherman, who fell by the hand of the savage, August 233, 1792." My grandfather kept a full and interesting journal throughout the Revolutionary War, half of which was lost at the Pension Office, and the other half is one of the priceless treasures of our family; but his diary ended with the Revolutionary War, and he left not a line about his early settlement here. When a boy I often heard from the new silent lips of women of that era, from the accomplished and charming Mrs. General Goddard, of Zanes-ville, Mrs. King, of Lancaster, Mrs. Morgan, of Caampaign County, and from my father's sisters, tales of heroism of Ohio women, which seemed to me lottler and finer than any of the published tales of the frontier. I have a letter from a kinswoman in Westfield, N. J., telling me of a visit made to Cumberland County, in that State, in the year 1790, by a lady from the border of the Northwest Territory, who wife of a soldier of the Revolution who had emigrated to the far West after the war ended. She had made the long journey from the Ohio, over river and mountain, by flood and foll, through an almost trackless witherness, on horseback, slone—carrying a boy baby in her arms. No

when I say that that brave and loving woman was my The speech of General Ewing was happily supplemented by an ode written for the occasion by the Rev. W. L. Lee, of St. Louis.

THE LONG BRANCH MURDERER HANGED.

THE BRUTAL KILLING OF MRS. PURCELL AVENGED-REARNEY MAKES NO CONFESSION. Freehold, N. J., July 18 (Special.—Richard Kear-ney, the negro convicted of the murder of Mrs. Margaret Purcell, housekeeper for Mrs. Daniel R. Lyddy, of New-York, at Elberon, on February 14, was hanged in the Monmouth County Jail yard this morning. Kearney went to bed at 11 o'clock last night and slept well until about daylight. All night two constables walked up and down before his cell door Kearney ate a hearty breakfast of fruit, beefsteak and fried potatoes and drank two cups of coffee. o'clock the Revs. J. Glies Mowbray, of Freehold; F. T. Webster, of Fair Haven, and Littleton Sturges, of Asbury Park, the pastors of the African Methodist Episcopal churches in those towns, called at the jail and administered the communion to the condemned man, who had professed conversion last week. They also prayed earnestly with him. Kearney asked them to read the 86th Psalm when he reached the scaffold, and also to sing the hymn beginning:

'Take the name of Jesus with you." He told the Rev. Mr. Webster after the communion service that he should die an innocent man. Aaron E. Johnston, Kearney's counsel, called to bid him fare-well. Kearney said he was prepared to meet his

At a few minutes before 11 o'clock Sheriff Fields read the death warrant to Kearney, who showed no emotion. Hangman Van Hise then called Kearney out of his ceil, strapped his arms, put the black cap upon his head and placed the noose about his neck. As the murderer passed the women's cells the females began to cry. At the gallows Sheriff Fields asked Kearney if he had anything to say, or if he wanted a prayer made. Kearney answered no. As Van Hise pulled the black cap down over his face Kearney smiled faintly. Kearney then said, "Good-by." The words were hardly out of his mouth when Van Hise pressed a spring with his foot and Kearney's body shot up into the air until the top of the black cap nearly touched the crossbeam. The body fell about seven feet. In five minutes the pulse ceased, the fall having broken the neck. The body was allowed to hang nearly half an hour. The execution took place at 11:06 a.m. The authorities of the Freenoid Cemetery and the African Methodist Episcopal Cemetery here refused to allow the murderer's body to be buried within their inclosures, and it was taken out to Colt's Neck. touched the crossbeam. The body fell about

HENRY EBERT PAYS THE LAST PENALTY.

Henry Ebert, the wife-murderer, was hanged in the Hudson County Jail in Jersey City at 10:13 a. m. yesterday. At 9:30 the persons, numbering twenty-seven, aption assembled in Sheriff Davis's office in the Court Twenty-five minutes later Constable Mersheim arrived with the information that Ebert had completed his toilet and was ready. The witnesses, led by Sherid Davis, then marched over to the jail, and arranged themselves in front of the gallows. Sheriff Davis, accom-Mershelmer, went to Ebert's cell. Sheriff Davis read the death warrant to the condemned man, and his arms were then pintoned by Hangman Van Hise and the noose was ed around his neck. Ebert walked with a firm step until he came in sight of the scaffold, when he slightly

faltered, but only for an instant.

He resumed his erect carriage and walked directly along until his feet stood upon a chalk mark which had been placed upon the floor as a guide for the position has been placed upon the floor as a guide for the position has was to occupy. The noose was then connected with the rope, the black cap was drawn down over his face, and Mr. Meury offered a brief prayer. Van Hise, the hang-man, pressed his foot upon a spring, which released the weight, causing the body to spring up until the head nearly touched the cross beam. In some manner the nearly touched the cross beam. In some manner, the noose became disarranged and Ebert's neck was not broken. The knot moved around under his chin and the was strangled to death. After being suspended twenty-two minutes, the body was lowered and the physicians pronounced it dead. County Physician Converse and Dr. Variek made a partial autopsy with a view of locating the bullet which Ebert had fired into his head. They could not find it, and came to the centusion that it had passed out through his eye. At the time of the shooting, Ebert's eye was destroyed, but he said it was the result of an accident. Ebert's body will be cremated to-day. Some of Ebert's papers, which have been in the possession of his counsel, contain a partial confession of his crime.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 18 (Special).—There continues to be in wheat the same sort of a division of parties that has existed for a week. Wheat kept all day within a range of 1.2 cent. August opened at 80 cents, sold between 75.5-8 and 80.1-3 and closed at 79.7-8 cents. July was at 1.3-3 & 1.3-4 cents premium. Corn has been overseld. August opened at 46.3-8 cents, railled sharply to 47.3-8 and closed at 47.2-47.1-8 cents. There was good-sized covering by Hutchinson, but his purchases did not exceed 500.000 bushels, and were really not the motive. There suddenly developed a good cash demand and it found the supply smaller in every way than was expected. Outs again opened and closed at same price for August, 25.1-2 cents. August perk opened at 61.3-0, sold at 21.3-22.1-2 and closed at \$13.45. August hard opened at 88.27.1-2 and \$3.5. and closed at 82.7-1.2 and \$3.5. and closed at 82.7-1.2 are \$3.0. August short ribs opened at 87.70, sold between \$7.70 and \$7.80, and closed at 8.7.7. 1.2 cent. August opened at 80 cents, sold between 75 5-8

COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, July 18-4 p. m.—Cotton—The sales of the Jay included 6,400 bales American. Futures closed steady. Uplands. Low Middling clause, July delivery, 5 34-64d, sellers. July and September delivery, 5 29-64d, buyers, September and October delivery, 5 18-64d, buyers, September and October delivery, 5 18-64d, buyers, September and October delivery, 5 18-64d, buyers, September and September and January delivery, 5 14-64d, sellers: December and January delivery, 5 11-64d, buyers; September delivery, 5 29-64d, buyers, September de COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, July 18.—Cetton—Quiet, Mpidling, 94, 1 net and gross receipts, 110 bales; exports coastwine 443 bales, atock, 677 bales.

SAVANNAII, July 18.—Cotton—Steady and firm. Middling, 92; Low Middling, 92; Low Middling, 92; Low Middling, 92; exorts constwise, 425 bales; sales, 13 bales; stock, 2,649 bales.

13 bales: stock, 2,649 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—Cotton—Steady, Middling, 9 3-16;
Low Middling, 94: Good Ordinary, 84; net receipts,
23 bales: gross receipts, 183 bales; exports to Great Britale, 1,181 bales; to the Continue, 1,456 bales; coastwise,
1,356 bales; sates, 350 bales; stock, 38.887 bales.

WOOL SALES.

WOOL SALES.

LONDON, July 18.—The present series of wool sales closed to-day. The competition was exceedingly notive, although theirs was a much thinner attendance. The number of bales offered were 11.029. The total that passed under the hammer during the series was 350.757 bales, over half of which was taken for export, including about 3,000 bales for America, mostly Australian. As compared with May, America and vanced \$\frac{1}{2}\text{side}\$ 0, Other kins were unchanced, except crossbreds, which, in response to low prices for English wool, fell \$\frac{1}{2}\text{side}\$ 10, Other kins were unchanced, except crossbreds, which, in response to low prices for English wool, fell \$\frac{1}{2}\text{side}\$ 11. Super Cape anowahites were \$\frac{1}{2}\text{higher.}\$ Natal greasy, although less marked, made a similar airvance. Otherwise Cape wools were at par. The fourth series of sales will open september 18. The quantity off-red for sale will not be limited. The sales of the day in detail are as follows: Victoria-Sales 1,700 bales; scoured, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{side}\$ 15 of; do locks and pieces, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{side}\$ 2, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{side}\$ 1, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{s od as but

PHILADELPHIA. July 18.—Floor—Market steady, oulet; Western and Pennsylvania Succine \$2.50 &\$2.75; do do do Extras \$2.75 &\$3.00; No. 2 Winter Family \$3.26 &\$3.80; Pennsylvania Family at \$3.75 &\$1.00. No. 2 Winter Family \$3.26 &\$3.80; Pennsylvania Family at \$3.75 &\$1.00. Pennsylvania Family at \$3.75 &\$1.00. Pennsylvania Rollar Process \$1.10 &\$4.35. Louis and Southern Illinois Clear \$4.10 &\$4.35. do do stratcht \$4.4 &\$4.00. Indiana Clear \$4.10 &\$4.35. do do stratcht \$4.4 &\$4.00. Indiana Clear \$4.10 &\$4.35. do do stratcht \$4.4 &\$4.00. Minnesota Patentis, good to choice. \$4.10 &\$4.55. do do stratcht \$4.20 &\$4.00. Minnesota Patentis, good to choice. \$4.65 &\$4.90. do fair \$4.70 &\$5.00. Ryo Fiour steaty at \$3.65 for Choice. Wheat—Market quiet, but prices of options were firm and advanced \$4.65 & unifer stronger reports from other grain centres; sales of New No. 2 Delaware Red affoat at Sec. Sec. but for do. Indiana Red in elevator; 900 bid for No. 1 Feansylvania Red in elevator; 900 control of No. 2 Red in grain denot 920. New do. in elevator; 905 control for No. 1 &\$6.20. New do in elevator; 905 control for No. 2 Red for July \$6.9 &\$5.00 for Outober \$7.48 &\$6.20. do for September \$7.45 \$7.90; do for Outober \$7.48 &\$6.20. do for September \$7.45 \$7.90; do for Outober \$7.48 &\$6.20. do for September \$7.45 \$7.90; do for Outober \$7.48 &\$6.20. do for September \$7.45 \$7.90; do for Outober \$7.40 \$80. Cont—The market for portions was strong and advanced by in armyathy with the West; but there was nothing doing on specificative account; spot lots continued dull; sales of No. 2 Righ Mixed short storage in 20th-st elevator \$6.70. S. Mixed for July \$4.40.50. do for August \$4.20.50. do for September \$5.20.50. do for Outober \$5.90.50. do for September \$5.20.50. do for Outober \$5

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

horseback, alone—carrying a boy baby in her arms. No man ever boasted of his lineage with leftier pride than I. | Dr. A. L. ZURKER, Melrose, Minn., says: "It produced a gratifying and remarkable regenerating effect in